

THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1863.

NUMBER 35.

State Lib

PRINTED
JOURNAL OF THE
MILITARY OFFICE.

BETWEEN THIRD AND

FOURTH STS.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Evening Dispatches.

The Lower Federal Fleet near Natchez.

The Upper Fleet Approaching from Above.

The Two Fleets to Meet at Vicksburg.

A Great Naval Fight or a Surrender.

Rebels Profess to Fear Starvation only.

Jeff. Davis's Sojourn in Vicksburg.

Special despatch to the Missouri Republican.

Memphis, Dec. 30, via Cairo, Jan. 3.

An intelligent gentleman who came up from New Orleans to Vicksburg reports that the Confederates had evacuated Fort Donelson and that the fleet from New Orleans was near Natches, en route for Vicksburg. The Confederates had sent all their steamboats except the two which were captured at Fort Donelson, between First and Second.

Gen. Grant, Assistant Quartermaster, 22 Main street.

Gen. Grant, Military Storekeeper—Main street, between First and Brook.

Gen. Grant, Officer's Corner of Third and Walnut streets.

Gen. Grant, Postmaster—Over the Postoffice.

Gen. Grant, Quartermaster's Office, Main st., between Seventh and Eighth.

Gen. Grant, Purveyor of the Army, Main st., above the Gulf House.

GENERAL OFFICES IN LOUISVILLE.

1—Corps of Staff and Broadway—Dr. Thomas C. G. Grant, Surgeon General.

2—Division Commanders—Gen. H. W. Slocum, in charge.

3—Division Commanders—Gen. W. A. Keye.

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Green street, between Third and Fourth.

PAINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE.

Every Daily Journal, delivered in the city, \$10.00
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION BY MAIL, \$10.00
Daily per year, \$10.00
Quarterly, \$2.50
Monthly, \$1.00
Tri-Weekly, \$0.50
Weekly, \$0.25
Tri-Weekly per month, \$0.75
Weekly per year in clars off, each month, \$2.50
All bills for advertising in the city discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

ONE SQUARE, TWO LINES AGATE OR LESS, DAILY;
2d or 3d page, \$7.00 per line, \$20.00
1 insertion, \$2.00; 2 months, \$3.00; 3 months, \$9.00
4 insertions, \$5.00; 6 months, \$10.00; 8 months, \$18.00
5 insertions, \$6.00; 8 months, \$12.00; 10 months, \$20.00
Each additional square, one-half cent more.

We will publish in the Journal, any insertion, not exceeding four lines agate, 25 cents each insertion, and 10 cents for each additional insertion.

We will publish in the Journal, for first insertion, and five cents for each additional insertion.

Editorial notices, where the person is not mentioned, will be published at 10 cents per insertion, 10 cents a line, according to length of time. Editorials, 15 cents per insertion, and 5 cents for each additional insertion, and 5 cents for each additional insertion.

Remittances by mail, when in registered letters, at 10 cents. This may need to be remitted with the order for advertising, etc.

GRANT, PRENTICE, &c., Editors.
PAUL R. SHIFFMAN, &c., Editors.
OLIVER LUCAS, Local Editor & Reporter.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1863.

We publish in the Journal of this morning a statement made on behalf of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company touching the refusal of that company to convey the U. S. mails after the 1st inst. We call the attention of the public to the statement.

It appears clear to us that in this matter the Post-Office Department has not dealt fairly either with the company or with the public. Concerning the action of the Department toward the company the statement speaks for itself. As to the Department's special treatment of the public, we see from the statement that as early as the 28th of October last the Department was distinctly notified that it must "make other arrangements forthwith for the transportation of the mails"; and yet, though arrangements with the company were not renewed, and though a period of more than two months has elapsed since this notification, no "other arrangements" have been made.

Certainly here is a dereliction of duty to the public. It was plainly the duty of the Department either to make new arrangements with the company or to make other arrangements; but, though it had had ample time, it has done neither. What explanation the Department has to offer for its neglect we do not know. We should like to know. And so would the public.

The leaders of the secession movement, when they fired the Southern heart and produced that volcanic burst which has convulsed the continent, did not mean to shake off the despotic military authority which had coerced and subjugated them. A gentleman writing from Charleston, the very cradle of the conspiracy, to the Bangor Whig, gives it as his opinion that a majority of the residents of that city would not mourn to see the old flag waving to the breeze over the town. Those who first gave impulse to the rebellion, however, too old to defend it in arms, have generally retired to places of safety in the interior, and left the defence of the maritime cities to the conscripts and those leaders who bore "sel their lives upon a cast" and must "stand the hazard of the die." While desperation nerves the arms of those leaders, and they can control their men, there may continue to be some show of opposition, but, if the Federal arms can achieve one crushing victory before Richmond matches that in Tennessee, the bubble will collapse and cessation be a thing of the past, while the work of reconstructing the Union on its old basis will receive the cheerful co-operation of thousands upon thousands of the enfranchised citizens of the seceding States. What does this mean? Are the radicals desirous of adopting this method of having the Union declared an end, and two governments acknowledged by foreign nations? It looks like it. Who are the men that want foreign governments to decide an American quarrel? Who are the men that propose to go back to secession and ask Europe to decide the existence of an American republic? Do they intend to submit to the drawing of a line across this continent by some nation that cannot even speak our language? A radical paper proposes Switzerland as the arbitrator. The idea is ridiculous. The only man in Switzerland that knows the difference between Maine and South Carolina is a French refugee, and he has shown by his published works a very muddled idea of the American system. It would be as sensible to propose the Sultan of Turkey or the King of the Cannibal Islands. Shall we open a lottery in Neuchatel, and let the American States deposit their votes in it? How otherwise can we expect the Swiss Cantons to decide intelligently whether Kentucky shall go North or South, whether Kentucky shall be in the Union or out of it, whether the line of division shall be a latitudinal line north of the slave States, or a longitudinal line like the east side of New York, or the Connecticut river. For that they would draw a line somewhere, it is a matter of course, since the very arbitration would imply two existing powers, and the wisecracks of Europe would not both themselves to hear a radical argument against slavery, or settle questions about who caused the division.

No, sir; let Americans settle the American quarrel; at all events, do not imagine that the people of this country will be content to allow the leaders of the rebellion to have their way.

They are now means of transport, railroads, canals, boats, wagons, and horses, have been impressed for the army service, and all the laborers are at work in trenches and upon fortifications. This state of affairs cannot long be endured; flour at thirty dollars a barrel, shoes at fifteen to twenty dollars a pair, and all kinds of provisions and clothing at corresponding prices must soon compel the suffering people to rise and demand the restoration of the former "oppression" of the Federal Government, which always covered the country with blessings, benefits, smiling peace, and luxuriant plenty.

Those who write from the Confederacy, in the interests of the rebel government, may deny this extreme of suffering, but, from the best sources of information, we can have no doubt that it exists in frightful proportions. The Charleston writer, to whom we have referred, prophesies that, when the city falls into the power of the Federal Government, there will be such a diiference of state of affairs there from what is generally anticipated as to surprise many outside of it and many in it. He says the leaders of secession are thoroughly killed off as far as future influence goes, and that such men as Robert Barnwell Lee are completely defeated even in South Carolina. Rebellion, like Satan, must destroy its own children in the hope to preserve power, but eventually it will find some people who will compensate the deluded people for all their misery. While some of the loyal presses of the North stand despondingly of the absence of Union sentiment in the South, this writer asserts that there is no want of love for the old government, but the power of the government must be shown to be strong enough to occupy and possess the territory; but, says he, "once give us a chance, and the pressure of the world will bring with joy at the downfall of the Confederate Government; but as long as the Confederate Government is the one which exercises exclusive power over us; as long as Virginia stands defiantly in front of the Federal army, so long will all men hesitate to take the risk of openly espousing the Union cause."

We hear the same opinion given by General Andrew Johnson of the condition of public feeling in Tennessee, and we know that wherever the Federal arms have advanced the Union cause has found adherents, until people's hearts became terrorized by the fear that our armies would fall back again, and leave them to the terrible vengeance of the military despot whose will is law and whose only arguments are the bayonet and the sword.

If the men who are charged with the conduct of affairs at Washington, and especially those who direct the movements of our armies, would look at these plain facts without having their vision distracted by emancipation strifes, there could be a glorious and speedy termination of the rebellion. Let the slavery question alone to care of itself under the local laws which recognize it, and let heart, zealous, and effective blows at the vast insurrection, which has assumed hydro proportions. Unity of purpose will prove the Herculean to overcome it, and I destroy its various heads by consuming fire. If our armies will devote themselves solely to the crushing out of the rebellion, and the restoration of the supremacy of the laws in the seceding States, the genius of our American institutions will survive the shock it has received and we will soon be able to hail the

advent of peace, with a reunited country, and a people, chastened by the errors of the past, more closely "knit" bonds of fraternity by the necessities of mutual dependence and forbearance.

British statesmen are beginning to entertain more correct views of our international troubles, and we find that their speeches are more reasonable and intelligent. An address delivered by E. A. Leatham, member of the Imperial Parliament, to his constituents at Huddersfield, is a remarkable evidence of this and London correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, who reports it, says the two facts that such a speech has been made by a leading member of Parliament, and that the sentiments it contained were received with enthusiasm, appear by a highly intelligent and respectable English audience, are significant, both of the real feeling of the English masses and of the changes which have taken place among English politicians themselves. Mr. Leatham regards it as certain "that unless the mind of the North would change and shrink from these sacrifices which were necessary to ensure success, or unless Europe should interpose in order to break the blockade, the process which is now silently and surely going on must ultimately end in the complete prostration and exhaustion of the South."

He thought, therefore, that the reduction of the South was a mere question of time; of endurance upon the one hand and of perseverance upon the other. We find, also, as another evidence of the change which has come over the English mind, that Mr. Spence, the great organ of the secession sympathizers in Great Britain, has been defeated in his efforts to amend Mr. Cobden's resolutions before the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. After protracted discussions on the propositions concerning commercial blockades, the capture of private property at sea and other analogous subjects, that body endorsed Mr. Cobden's views by voting down Spence's subsidiary motion, and 5 cents for each additional insertion.

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Mr. Leatham is right. Let the war be prosecuted vigorously and wisely, and the end cannot fail to be glorious. But while we dead head blows and make deep marks upon the rebellion, we must inflict them "more in sorrow than anger," and never forget that, though the rebels have outraged and defied the laws and spurned all allegiance to the Constitution, we must endeavor them to return to their duties by always holding up the advantages they have lost by their contumacy and the blessings to be derived from their return to the performance of their obligations as good citizens. The firm mind of the loyal people must not change or shrink from sacrifices which are necessary to ensure success, and then, in the language of Mr. Leatham, the process which is now silently and surely going on must ultimately end in the complete prostration and exhaustion of the disloyal South.

The prostration must not be that of death, nor the exhaustion that of helpless subjugation, but of such a character that restoration will bring back brothers cruelly estranged, but brothers still, who can be cordially welcomed, when penitent, to the old ties, the old fraternity, the old Union, and the old common sharing of every individual and national blessing.

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FOR SALE.

BEST QUALITY OF PITTSBURG COAL, FINEST COAL, 100 TONS
OF OAK AT sauder rates by
J. K. KELLOGG, Agent,
Corner of Third and Main.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants
AND BANKERS,
33 and 63 Beaver street and 20 Exchange Place,
Robert L. Maitland, & Co.,
NEW YORK,
WILLIAM WRIGHT, (as above)

NOTICE.

TO DEPOSITORS.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, I WILL PAY SIX
per cent interest on Deposits for a specified time and
for ten per cent on those subject to ten days' notice of
withdrawal.

A. BLAND, Banker,
66 Wall Street,
No. 405 Main street.

Southern Bank Notes
WANTED.

Tennessee,
South Carolina,
Georgia,
Alabama, and
Louisiana

BANK NOTES
WANTED
by
A. BLAND, Banker,
66 Wall Street,
No. 405 Main Street.

ROBERT MURKIN,
Limestone,
MURRELL & BOWLES,
Commission Merchants,
NO. 15 BROAD ST., NEW YORK,
as above

W. E. SNODDY,
Banker,
No. 517 Main St.,
BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH, SOUTH SIDE,
61st Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE FARM
OF FORT HUNDRED ACRES.

Within the city of New Haven, in a fine state of culti-
tivation, bolding in fine grass. Will sell
the land equal to any in the State. Apply to
ROBERT MURKIN, at our office, corner of Broad and
Sixth Streets, Louisville, KY.

J. A. BRANNIN,
Attn. Dr. Daniel C. MURKIN, de d.

GREEN & GREEN,
Hats, Caps, Ladies' Furs,
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

MR. LINEN, MUSLIN, AND WOOLEN SHIRTS
WANTED
by
A. BLAND, Banker,
66 Wall Street.

Wanted to Hire,
TWO NEGRO MEN TO WORK IN THIS OFFICE,
50 MARKS.

LOPSTON
ON SUNDAY, ON THIRD STREET, BETWEEN
JEFFERSON AND SECOND, A YELLOW MERINO
SHAWL. The finder will please leave it at my office.

W. C. BROWN,
Attn. Dr. J. A. BRANNIN, de d.

LOST
BY THE UNDERSIGNED, A POCKET WATCH
CONTAINING \$20 to \$25 in gold and silver. Will be
rewarded for its recovery. Apply to
J. A. BRANNIN, Attn. Dr. J. A. BRANNIN, de d.

For Sale,
A SPRIGHTLY NEGRO BOY 14 years old.
W. H. CRUTCHFIELD,
625 Main St.

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BY THE UNDERSIGNED, A POCKET WATCH
CONTAINING \$20 to \$25 in gold and silver. Will be
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For Sale,
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W. H. CRUTCHFIELD,
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TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 3 A.M.

The Federal Victory at Murfreesboro.

The First Official Announcement

The Rebels Fled to Tullahoma!

We have by telegraph this morning the first official announcement of the great Federal victory at Murfreesboro. The War Department at Washington is informed by telegraph through Gen. Mitchell, that the battle, or series of battles, which opened on the 29th ult., and raged during the succeeding five days, resulted in a victory to the Federal arms, Gen. Rosecrans occupying Murfreesboro, the goal of his ambition.

We also received despatches from Murfreesboro, as well as Nashville, last evening, which fully confirm the report made by General Mitchell to the War Department. A friend in whom we confide assures us that Bragg's army was retreating on Sunday morning in the direction of Tullahoma, and that our cavalry was in pursuit.

From the best information we can receive, the rebels commenced the evacuation of Murfreesboro at one o'clock on Sunday morning, and, as soon on Sunday Gen. Rosecrans took possession of the place. Before Murfreesboro had been formally occupied by our troops, however, the cavalry force, under command of Gen. Stanley, started in pursuit of the retreating rebels, and that which began as an orderly retreat, was changed to a complete rout.

A large number of rebel prisoners have therefore been captured, together with vast quantities of arms and ammunition. Indeed we do not entertain a doubt that the victory over the superior rebel force has been complete.

Our telegraphic correspondent adds that Gen. Rousseau was conspicuous in the fight of Saturday night, in which the tide of battle was turned against the foe, and to use the writer's language, "covered himself with glory."

In his despatch to the War Department Gen. Mitchell half expresses a fear that reinforcement will be sent to Bragg's army from Virginia. The announcement that Col. Carter has succeeded in cutting off railroad connection between Middle Tennessee and Virginia inspires us with a hope that the rebels will fail in the attempt to reinforce Bragg from the army of the Appalachians in time to save him from more serious embarrassment than he has yet experienced.

WE ask attention to the correspondence between the Postmaster-General and the President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Certainly the railroad company is right, but it is a most unfortunate thing if our Southern mails are to be stopped. If such an event occurs, there must be great guilt somewhere.

DIntelligence has been received in this city of the death of John E. Hatchins from wounds received in the fight at Fredericksburg. He was a member of the Fourteenth Indiana regiment volunteer infantry, which corps left Vincennes, Ind., under Col. Nathan Kimball, and was attached to the brigade of Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan. This regiment took part in all the battles of Western Virginia, under McClellan, Rosserman, Cox, and Howell, in each of which they were ordered to advance them according to law.

James H. Hall was swor as deputy for W. A. Bowditch, sheriff.

Eisenmenger vs. Bender's heirs. Report of Jefferson County Court-Hon. Andrew Monroe, Judge.—Monday, Jan. 5.—Wm. A. Riddle was qualified as Sheriff of Jefferson County, and gave his official bond with T. C. Pomroy, J. C. Marshall, G. W. Ronald, and G. L. Gaithbread, securities.

T. C. Pomroy, J. Ed. Gaithbread, and D. T. Barret were sworn in as deputies for W. A. Bowditch, sheriff.

John H. Kriegel vs. Bender's heirs. Report of Franklin County Court-Hon. Andrew Monroe, Judge.—Tuesday, Jan. 6.—Wm. A. Riddle was qualified as Sheriff of Franklin County, and gave his official bond with T. C. Pomroy, J. C. Marshall, G. W. Ronald, and G. L. Gaithbread, securities.

List of sales of the estate of Gottlieb Kriegel was filed for record.

Frank Eckert was appointed administrator of Joseph Eckert; J. B. Emig, security.

The will of Anna John Langenburger was proved and ordered to record, Heinrich Langenburger qualified as administrator with the will numbered: Max Stern and H. Baumaster, securities.

The settler account of J. D. Ward, administrator of Nathan Singer, filed and continued thirty days for exceptions.

Mrs. Margaret Wilson was qualified as executrix of D. W. Wilson, without security, as requested by his will.

Joseph Henkin renewed his license to keep tavern on the Oakdale Main-road.

D. F. Collins was appointed guardian of Joseph E. and Sarah A. C. Singer, Thos. P. Ward, security.

Emily Jane McCawley was appointed administrator of Samuel McCawley; James McCawley and Arthur McCawley, securities. C. S. Morehead, credit by the tax of \$2,900 and the county levy on six black tithes; J. T. Barbour, by the tax on \$2,000 and the levy on four tithes.

CHANGED WITH MURKIN.—Capt. Wm. A. Wolfe, of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, was arrested last evening on the charge of killing Frederick Dantes, a private in the Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry, at the corner of Market and Fifteenth streets, on Saturday night. Wolfe was under arrest for some time a few months ago on the charge of dealing in contraband goods, in connection with a notorious woman, and was but little doubt of his guilt.

About half a million bushels of coal have passed this city during the last forty-eight hours, for Government use at Cairo and Memphis. The boats and barges containing this coal were towed by the Collier fleet, like Hammett, and Niagara.

Two rebel prisoners were brought to this city from Memphis by the steamer Big Grey Eagle.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Ky., January 1, 1863.

General Orders, No. 5.

All paroled officers and men of Kentucky, whether enlisted or mustered in, recruits not mustered in, or home guards, are hereby ordered, as required by the third paragraph of General Order No. 72, War Department, June 28, 1862, to report in person, without delay, to Capt. Wallace, Columbus, Ohio, for exchange.

Transportation to Camp Wallace will be furnished to all paroled officers upon application to the Quartermaster of any military post.

By order of the Governor.

JON H. FINNELL, Adjutant-General, Ky.

I have considered the subject of your communication, through which I can import information of my officers and men who have been captured and are now paroled, would be to insert the above order in your valuable paper, which contains all the facts of their capture, so that some of them, in vain hope of being exchanged, may communicate to you what course they should pursue which is not now prudent to intimate. It was posted upon a lone eminence, all alone overlooking Murfreesboro, and in this position could be seen in the distance before, the extreme left wing of our army.

It was about four o'clock in the evening, when no one anticipated a renewal of the battle, that the carbine fire was again heard, and the rebels under the command of Heth, who seems to have been all day in charge of the right wing of their army, and threw themselves with terrible impetuosity upon Van Cleve's division. This portion of forces had advanced, it is true, to intercept the United States infantry, to prevent that they will succeed in getting to the rear. In other respects they will be on the same foot with our troops.

Gen. Van Cleve's division, however, did not retreat, but fought with great energy and determination, and after a fierce struggle, the rebels were beaten, and the result was a general feeling of despondency throughout the army.

Gen. Van Cleve's division, belonging to Gen. Crittenden's corps, had been thrown across Stone River, at the point of the bridge, and, after a fierce struggle, had been beaten, and the rebels under the command of Heth, who seems to have been all day in charge of the right wing of their army, and threw themselves with terrible impetuosity upon Van Cleve's division. This portion of forces had advanced, it is true, to intercept the United States infantry, to prevent that they will succeed in getting to the rear. In other respects they will be on the same foot with our troops.

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